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Viceroy Summoned To London

Decision On India Anticipated

London, May 15. The British Government today summoned the Viceroy, Viscount Mountbatten, from India for consultations on his proposals for the method of Britain's leaving India, "in view of the importance of these arrangements to the future of India."

A statement from 10 Downing Street said the Government was in "general agreement" with Lord Mountbatten's proposals but felt it "should have final discussions with the Viceroy before the announcement is made."

The statement said Lord Mountbatten's short visit would be made "as soon as possible so as to enable him to return before June 2."

The decision indicated that the British Government had reached its decision on India and that they were not in complete agreement with the Viceroy's proposal for the transfer of power, which the majority of the Cabinet believed was "dangerous fragmentation" of India.

No official comment was available, but semi-official sources indicated that the Mountbatten proposals went a long way towards the Moslem League's version of Pakistan, with partition of the provinces and states, which the Cabinet critics said would create a "medley of weak and hostile states."

MOUNTBATTEN'S PLAN

Lord Mountbatten's suggestions, according to semi-official statements, were: firstly, division of the provinces of British India into two separate states, Hindustan and Pakistan, with the latter being divided into two areas in Northwest and Northeast India.

Secondly, possible division of two Punjab and Bengal provinces with a plebiscite to separate the Moslem minority areas.

Thirdly, independence of the Princes' states to federate either with Hindustan or Pakistan or to remain independent, or to federate among themselves and make a separate alliance or separate alliances with Britain.

Semi-official sources stressed, however, that these proposals were made only as alternatives to acceptance of the British Cabinet Mission's original proposals, which still stood as an offer.

Moslem League quarters in London said the Cabinet Mission's plan would be preferable to the "moth-eaten Pakistan" envisaged by Lord Mountbatten's partition proposals.

The Indian Government's Commerce Minister and Moslem League member Mr Chundrukar, at present in London en route to Geneva's international trade talks, after meeting members of the British Cabinet's sub-committee for India was reported to be "discouraged" by the British Government's attitude towards the full-fledged Pakistan which the Moslem League sought.

NO BASIC CHANCE

Official quarters said the summoning of Lord Mountbatten did not portend any basic change in British policy for India.

(Continued on Page 4)

The Hongkong Telegraph.

FRIDAY, MAY 16, 1947.

Bevin Reviews European Situation

Australia's War Memorials

Canberra, May 15. Approval by the Australian Federal Government of plans to spend nearly \$500,000 on war memorials has set off a series of protests among veterans and other citizens.

The protests are being made against the monument-type of war memorial now planned. Arguments are being advanced for hospitals, university endowments, and similar memorials.

Recommendations by the Australian Battlefield Memorial Committee, which received the government's okay, are for:

At Canberra, a bell tower and carillon, dedicated to World War II dead. Cost about \$225,000.

At Darwin, a monument bearing record of battles and events in the war against Japan. Cost \$5,000.

At Port Moresby, New Guinea, an eternal flame mounted on a column-type monument, dedicated to Australian servicemen and women who were in the New Guinea theatre. Cost \$3,000.

At London, a monument dedicated to those who served in the Middle East and in Europe. Cost \$2,000.

Actual working plans are to be submitted for memorials in a nationwide contest.—United Press.

RUSSIA TO RETAIN HUGE ARMED FORCES

London, May 15.

The Soviet Union will have approximately 4,350,000 men and women in the armed services when demilitarisation is completed next month, it is learned in Moscow from expert reliable sources.

The Red forces will be divided as follows:

The Red Army—3,500,000.

Air Forces—350,000.

The Red Fleet—300,000.

Approximately 1,000,000 of these forces, including 700,000 ground troops, are currently disposed in the occupation areas.

While the overall total looks formidable, the home front is not.

It is believed that the Soviet Union will be able to wage a major aggressive war for years to come, in the opinion of expert observers in the Soviet capital, quoted by a correspondent of the Chicago Tribune.

The visitor, the correspondent states, hears rumours in Moscow of war factories beyond the Urals, production of atomic weapons and giant planes to fly over the top of the world to bomb Chicago, New York and Washington. But those are only stills.

During the war, the Soviet air forces were used principally for ground support. There was no strategic air force and as far as is known among neutral observers there still is none.

Many of the 15,000 planes which the United States delivered to the Soviet Union under the Lend-Lease arrangement during the war are still in use. Civilian airports which correspondents have been allowed to see had American C-47s tethered around them.

The Russians have picked up a couple of B-29s (Super-Fortresses) in China and still have them.

PRODUCING JET PLANES

They have also transported the German jet Messerschmidt factory bodily from Dessau and into the Russian-occupied zone. It is understood on good authority that they are now producing jet planes.

Judged by American standards, Russian piloting is behind the times. There is no blind landing equipment in use. Most of their flying is in daytime and by contact rather than by instruments.

There are some excellent meteorologists with the Soviet air forces, but not enough weather reporting stations to fill out the synoptic map and give them a chance to refine their forecasts.

All pilots of the civil air fleet are military men. The head of civil air for the Soviet Union is Marshal Astakhov, and his deputy is General Avsotovitch.

Like the air forces, the Red Navy is designed primarily for support of Army ground troops. There are now believed to be four fleets and two big flotillas in being.

These include: the Northern Fleet, based on Murmansk, in the White Sea, and on Archangel, and the Baltic, Black Sea and Pacific fleets; flotillas on the Caspian and plying the Amur River.

NO CARRIERS

The Russian fleets have no aircraft carriers. Smalled craft, such as destroyers, submarines, patrol boats and submarine chasers, predominate. These short-range craft carry out support for the ground forces along the coast lines.

The composition and strength of the Soviet naval forces, obtained from Moscow, is as follows:

Four battleships for cruisers, 42 naval destroyers, 10 old destroyers, 45 destroyer escorts, 215 submarines, 1,000 small escort submarine chasers, and mine-sweepers, and 500 auxiliary craft including submarine tenders, tankers, supply ships, ice-breakers and seaplane tenders.

The naval forces are bottled up today as they were during the Taiping times. They cannot break out of the Black Sea into the Mediterranean. They are prey to land-based planes in the Baltic unless they can get past Denmark. They are tied in a knot by the weather in the north.—Reuter.

EDITORIAL

Fuller Rice Bowls

RANKING as some of the most invigorating news of the past 18 months is the announcement that the rice ration has been increased and its price reduced. The rice bowl, as an economic factor, has as much meaning in Hongkong as in China. The real barometer of stability and contentment in Hongkong is the amount of rice the people can obtain at prices they can afford. This was recognised in the first days of reoccupation, where both the provision and subsidising of rice took precedence over all other considerations. To the Far East one of the most serious legacies of World War II has been shortage of rice, and in consequence its high cost. Both Burma and China, normally two of the biggest rice-producing countries in the world, were devastated and have not been able to produce sufficient even to maintain themselves. Siam, and in a lesser degree Indo-China, have become the principal repositories from which southeast Asia has drawn its supplies. This has meant rationing rice to certain areas not so much according to individual needs, but as per

availability. Furthermore, Hongkong, like other areas, has had to fight hard to obtain reasonably good quality rice. The picture has changed, partly because more rice has been forthcoming for general allocation, but also because of a purposeful policy of planned conservation by that much abused Government department, Supplies, Trade and Industry. More revealing is the announcement that Government is reducing its price from 44 to 40 cents a catty. In the light of the decree that Hongkong must make itself financially supporting, this indicates that no longer do the authorities have to subsidise rice. Moreover, on this basis, it can be taken for granted that such has been the case for some months past. Evidently, Government gives a gentle warning that continuation of the new ration scale after three or four months depends on future allocations, but the fact that at this time more rice can be made available at reduced cost is an encouraging sign. Credit goes in the first place to S. T. and I. for its work in partially removing one of the colony's most complicated post-war problems.

It does not matter how many elections you have, if you have a

Secret Police Danger

Mr Bevin said that Germany must not be allowed to escape payment or contribution to the rehabilitation of countries to which she did so much damage, but one must be careful to be sure that the cost was imposed on Germany and not on peoples of other countries, who had to put up with her attacks.

It is purely a practical problem in which we must arrive at a conclusion which will preserve the political and economic unity of Germany on essential matters, but which does not over-centralise Germany so as again to endanger our democracy.

Referring to the tentative agreement reached at Moscow that control of the police should rest with Laender (provincial administrations), Mr Bevin said: "The main objective we have to reach is to prevent the development in Germany again of a police state—the very antithesis of democracy."

One matter which he regarded with deep concern was the failure of agreement on a four-power treaty. He said that when the United States revealed its willingness to enter into agreement for the demilitarisation and disarmament of Germany for 25 years, or 50 years, he began to get visions of peace for centuries in Europe, to Britain, France, and all (Continued on Page 4).

Duke Visits Germany

Herford,

Germany, May 15.

The Duke of Gloucester, first member of the Royal Family to visit Germany in ten years, arrived at Brueckeborg Airport, near Minden, tonight to inspect British regiments in Germany. It was stated that the visit was not connected with the German food crisis.

The Duke, King George VI's younger brother, was met at the airfield by Lieutenant General Sir Richard McCreery, the British Rhine Army commander, Air Marshal Sir Philip Wiggleworth, commander of the British Air Forces of Occupation, and Major General W. H. Stratton, the Rhine Army Chief of Staff.—Reuter.

CRICKET

Century Against S. Africans

Southampton, May 15.

With the scoreboard showing Hampshire 300 runs for 6 wickets declared, and South Africa 159 for 4 wickets at the close of play today, there seems little prospect of a definite result to the cricket match here unless the wicket plays tricks tomorrow.

The rain which caused the match to be restricted to a very meagre period yesterday, again threatened today, but although there were two stoppages, this morning, they lasted only a few minutes and a full day's play was otherwise possible.

The morning and early afternoon play was featured by Arnold's 100 for the county, this being the first century against the South Africans since the beginning of their tour. He and Rogers carried the first wicket partnership to 85 before Rogers was bowled by a good ball from Rowan, and it left Arnold and Hill eventually not out 66 to engage in the best partnership for the fourth wicket of 122.

After declaring at the tea interval, Hampshire used six bowlers but claimed only four wickets. Fuller, one of the opening pair, scored a grand 82 with a variety of strokes, some of which were the best seen to date in the tour, while Dudley Nurse struck his best form while collecting 64, he and Fuller engaged in a third wicket stand of 104.

DOUBLE CENTURY

Today's county cricket programme was featured by the season's first half-trick, Grove, of Warwickshire, claimed three wickets with successive balls during his brilliant performance of taking seven wickets for 48 runs against Somerset.

The brilliant batting today was by Price, of Lancashire, who scored 200 not out against Oxford University. The performance was the best of his career in first class cricket, gaining him the highest individual score of the season and the first double century.

Although A. H. Kardar (Abdul Hafeez) did not share with the ball when the Oxford University match continued today, the former India Test cricketer has shown sufficient good form previously this season to deserve his "Blue," and this was awarded him by the Oxford captain today.

Edrich shone with the ball when Middlesex defeated Gloucestershire inside two days with an innings to spare. He took six wickets for 28 when the West Country side was dismissed for 88.

CLOSE OF PLAY SCORES

Scores at close of play today were:

At Taunton—Warwickshire 260 and 47 for 5 (rain prevented play after tea interval) Somerset 150.

At Cambridge—Yorkshire 240 and 47 for 8; Cambridge University 402 and 49 for 8; Lancashire 312 for 8.

At Hove—Sussex 302 and 50 for 1; Surrey 296.

At Oxford—Oxford University 226 and 49 for 2; Lancashire 312 for 8 declared.

At Nottingham—Nottinghamshire 242 and 117 for 7; Worcester 207. At Lord's—Middlesex beat Gloucestershire by an innings and 178 runs. Gloucestershire 122 and 58; Middlesex 388.—Reuter.

FOOD FOR GERMANS

New Plans To Deal With Crisis

London, May 15. New plans to ensure delivery to Western Germany of promised food supplies from America were being discussed in Washington tonight while another aspect of the attempts to solve the German food crisis was reported from Hamburg where food ships are already unloading.

In Washington, United States officials stated that new plans were being considered to speed up rail and shipping schedules to resume prompt delivery of at least 1,200,000 tons of food to Germany in the next three months.

At least two 10,000-ton shiploads of wheat or flour were leaving United States ports daily, it was stated.

Reuter's correspondent at Hamburg has reported that while Germans spent their Ascension Day holiday quietly with no signs of more protests against the food shortage, dockers unbound four foodships just arrived. 8 ships were unloaded in Hamburg within the last two days. Twenty more are expected before the end of May.

RETURNS TO BERLIN

Reports from Berlin stated that General Sir Adrian Robertson, the British Chief of Staff, who conferred yesterday in London with the Foreign Secretary, Mr Bevin, on the British zone food crisis, arrived back in Berlin by air today. Almost immediately, he went to conference with the divisional chiefs of the Control Commission.

If the schedule of American emergency shipments of grain to Western Germany, as announced from Washington last night, is fulfilled, restoration of the "normal" bread ration should be possible before the end of May. Robert Lloyd, Reuter's industrial correspondent, stated tonight, "In the present circumstances, a single week at the higher rate of arrivals should be sufficient to turn the balance provided all godown deliveries are kept to schedule and there is real assurance that the higher rate of arrival will be maintained for some weeks ahead."

Well-informed London grain traders today confirmed unofficial reports from Buenos Aires that the British Government has enlarged its contract for a new crop of Argentine maize from 600,000 to 1,000,000 tons. Of the increase, 250,000 tons is believed to be for Britain and another 250,000 tons for Else.—Reuter.

BRITISH FLOOD RELIEF FUND

THE FUND WILL CLOSE ON 31ST MAY.

Already acknowledged (per "H.K. Telegraph") £225,054.05
P. Harding Kilmane 50.00
European and Chinese Staff, Drainage Office, P.W.D. 320.00
Kwong Sang Hong Ltd. 100.00
V.A.D. Mess, Royal Naval Hospital 100.00
Mr and Mrs J. H. Rutledge 500.00
H. Rutledge & Son Ltd. (2nd. donation) 500.00
Hongkong Brewery & Distillery, Ltd. 1,000.00
Mrs M. Nemecov 10.00
Mrs G. Basargin 10.00
Hongkong Football Association (International Charity Matches) 1,000.00
Dr and Mrs Leo Hahn 100.00
Lion Liang 100.00
Anon 5.00
British Bicycle Company 100.00

SHOWING **HIKES** At 2.30, 5.10,
TO-DAY 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

Those French ladies-in-waiting can't say nope to Hope—cause he's a gay-blade barber who's got 'em in a lather of laughs and love!

It's all HOPE and a smile wide!

BOB HOPE and **Joan Caulfield** in **"Monsieur Beaucaire"**

Produced by **PATRIC KNOWLES**
Directed by **Joseph Strick** • **Carl Lerner**
Screenplay by **Reginald Owen** & **Constance Collier**
Cinematography by **John Alton**
Paramount Pictures

PLEASE BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE

SUNDAY MORNING AT 11.30 A.M. ONLY
GINGER ROGERS • RAY MILLAND in
"THE MAJOR AND THE MINOR"
A PARAMOUNT PICTURE — AT REDUCED PRICES

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CENTRAL: Extra Performance at 12.30 P.M.

SHOWING TO-DAY

That ever-lovin' lady of Salome!

MORE GLAMOROUS!
MORE AMOROUS!
MORE DANGEROUS THAN EVER!

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YVONNE DE CARLO
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THE LADY OBJECTS

With ANDY DEVINE, FUZZY KNIGHT, SHIELDON LEONARD, ANDREW TOMES, BEVERLY SIMMONS and CHARLES LAMONT. Directed by CHARLES LAMONT. Executive Producer HOWARD BENDIX.

ORIENTAL

COMMENCING TO-DAY: 2.30—5.20—7.20—9.20 P.M.
Thrilling as they are beautiful! Glorious as they are gay! Dazzling a world with the songs they sing and the things they do! What makes them so Glorious? — is what makes them so Great!

DOLLY SISTERS

Starring **BETTY GRABLE** and **JOHN PAYNE** **JUNE HAVER**

20s CINEMA PICTURES

SHOWING **MAJESTIC** At 2.30, 5.20,
TO-DAY 7.20 & 9.20 p.m.

STEWART GRANGER • PHYLIS CALVERT
in **"THE MAGIC BOW"** with **JEAN KENT** • **DONNIS PRICE**
DISTRIBUTION BY EAGLE-LION
COMMENCING SATURDAY
CECIL B. DE MILLE'S GREATEST!
"REAP THE WILD WIND"
IN TECHNICOLOR!

THE 75-POUNDERS ON THE RIVIERA

Charles Graves tells you how the tricks are worked

MY friends in the French Surete tell me that Scotland Yard men have boasted to them that they have photostats of 3,000 British cheques cashed on the Riviera during the past two months.

So there must be at least 2,000 people who are spending anxious nights in Britain when they think of the palm trees, of the oleanders, the tamarisks and the wistaria, the Judas trees and the mimosa, the champagne cocktails and particularly the cocktail bars, of Monte Carlo and Canines.

For it is in the cocktail bars that 90 percent of the blackmarket currency deals are transacted.

The rich British woman bewails her luck at the tables and says that she will have to cut short her stay.

The sleek barman looks sympathetic and says, "Too bad, madame, it is formidable that so little money is allowed to you by your Socialist Government." (All barmen are Conservatives).

Barman fixes it

THE woman, encouraged by this, launches on a talk with more details. When she has finished the barman looks carefully round to see whether anyone is within earshot, and if the coast is clear whispers deferentially. "Perhaps I can assist madame."

"Can I ask you to meet someone at the X bar at noon tomorrow? He is very discreet."

Madame probably refuses the first time, tries to retrieve her losses at roulette or trente et quarante, fails to do so and is now in a really rather serious situation.

In fact she cannot pay her hotel bill. So again it is Andre the barman who finally fixes the interview.

The X bar is the most popular for this kind of clandestine meeting as it has a number of dark alcoves.

A little dubious

THE Riviera spiv, probably a White Russian, possibly a Pole, possibly a Hungarian, meets madame and offers to cash her cheques at say 545 francs to the £.

Madame looks a bit dubious and says she will think it over, returns to the barman, who inquires the price offered. She tells him.

"Another of my friends will be even more sympathetic to madame," Andre says, and arranges yet another encounter, for he is on a 10 percent commission basis.

This time the woman is offered 560 francs to the £ and does the deal.

She never knows the agent by anything more than the Christian name—say Serge, or Joseph, or Nicki, or Max, or Carol to name five of them—and now having returned home she is frantically trying to remember the details of her black-market transactions and wondering how she can possibly retrieve her cheques.

Afraid to return

ONE or two visitors are actually too scared to return and are getting more and more heavily in debt.

Others are standing by to fly back to make as good an excuse as possible when their case comes up at Bow-street or elsewhere.

I personally had been in Monte Carlo less than 24 hours before I was invited to cash an illegal cheque. It was partly my own doing because I had been inquiring whether the Max. Intruder Investigation had caused a slump in illegal currency deals.

The answer was that it had temporarily reduced the price from 500 francs to 530 francs to the £.

"But what is the legal consequence?" I asked.

"That's all right," was the reply. "You write your bank a private letter instructing the branch manager to write and sign the cheques for you to a nominee in Britain."

"You do not sign it yourself, old man, and the agent will pay you your money the minute he has seen you post the letter."

"It could not be more simple."

"Of course, if you don't care to do that you can always write home and get someone to post you one with post notes in ordinary unregistered envelopes."

"But see there is no covering message. Then if by any chance they are intercepted—they practically are never intercepted—you can disclaim all responsibility."

He consequently lunched out and dined out every day after that, but had breakfast and tea in the hotel each day.

Yet his hotel bill was 27,000 francs, to which had to be added all his food and his drinks and his cigarettes, which alone cost 200 francs for 20 cigarettes.

He did not, like me, pay 400 francs to have his suit pressed, because he gave his valet *de chambre* a tin of sweetened condensed milk, so his valet did his clothes for nothing.

Apart from this, cigarettes continue to be the most popular form of tip. The French are rationed, but in any case most of them prefer English or American type.

THE luxury hotel keepers all along the Riviera are the first to admit that their prices are far too high for the English.

"But what can we do with the taxes, both national and local, so high?" they ask. "There should be a tourist franc as there was a tourist mark and a tourist lira before the war."

All agree that the franc should be at the rate of 800 to the £, which is another way of saying that the £ is only worth 10s. down here.

Listen to a British bank manager: "Five customers out of six tell me that they are perfectly honest at home, but are being made deliberately dishonest by the currency regulations."

Listen to my friend the Monaco Government's pawnbroker: "The likes of my clients tell. You see the gambling makes them not normal."

"A man in Birmingham will be honourable in Birmingham. Here that man is not to be trusted."

FUSS: At Cardiff, in No. 10, Portcawl-gardens, the tenant, A. HOGARTH, was puzzling over a footscap notice that warned him "under the Towns Improvement Clauses Act 1847 and Public Health Act 1875" his street is to be renumbered by the local council. Forty shillings fine faces anybody who destroys, pulls down, or puts up any other number from the one detailed. Mr Hogarth's new number? No. 10.

COLOUR-BLIND: In London, at the opening of the Physical Society's exhibition, one man tried the colour blindness tests and couldn't believe his eyes. Like five per cent of the men at the exhibition he was colour-blind, mistaking bright green and bright red as matching colours. The paradox? He has been a colour artist for 20 years.

YACHTS: Down at Gosport small-boat owners looked over TOM SOPWITH'S two fine yachts Endeavour and Endeavour II in a last-minute view before the sale. Mr Sopwith's view: "Big yachts of this size are a thorn of the past, it is most improbable that they will sail again." So these millionaire's toys are likely to end their career to-day by selling in parts. Sails for cutting up, the 80 to 90 ton lead keels for contractors (who might pay up to £100 a ton).

OPPORTUNITY—1 Upsetting an old joke, CHARLES SCHEDER (22), fur trader from Windy Bay, North Canada, reported that the greatest need up North is—refrigerators. "Eskimos rely entirely on caribou for food, and have no way of preserving the meat."

OPPORTUNITY—2 Group Captain "Cocky" Dundas (20), D.S.O. and Bar, D.F.C., looked forward to promotion in his new civvy job as British European Airways assistant to about £12 a week. It should be easy for the group captain; he has started at the bottom.

BEAUTY: And if housewives weren't bothered enough with new ways of serving up turnips and beetroots (while other vegetables are scarce) Dr ERNO LASZLO, Hungarian specialist, decided that good beauty treatment is mashed

turnips spread all over the face. "I find, too, that cut slices of beet rubbed on the face makes them look softer."

SHUTKA: The Pravda writer had a paradoxical pastime—making American whisecracks. His name: David Zaslavsky, and his last one had gone down very well; he described a widely prevalent nervous condition as "dollarium tremens."

FLYING: More kestrels and sparrow-hawks were reported hovering over London and other cities. Driven from the countryside, by gamekeepers protecting pheasants, they are finding—paradoxically—that city streets are safer than open fields.

Russian joke.

Quite frankly, I doubt whether the Government realises the importance of these first symptoms of revolt among the public of all political sympathies.

For the visitors to the South of France are of all classes. Thanks to high earnings during the war many people have saved up £75 and more for a holiday and they object to being told how they can spend their own money.

It is all the more foolish when one learns exactly what Mr Hugh Dalton replies down here in answer to the question, "Mr Chancellor, do these cashed English cheques really affect your financial plans to any extent at all?"

Mr Dalton replies, "Frankly no, but they embarras me in carrying out certain other regulations."

Nothing is more irritating than to find oneself in a foreign country unable to cash a cheque legally, yet changing a cheque is such a habit of the average well-to-do Briton that it is automatic and it is made so very easy for him by the spivs of the Riviera.

£2,000 offer

A MAN who lost money at the Casino was offered French francs up to the value of £2,000 by a man whom he had never seen before.

He was a padded shouldered character wearing a dinner jacket in the Salle Privee in Monte Carlo.

The man refused.

How some people manage to pay their bills out here is somewhat of a mystery to the layman. But one soon discovers how it is done.

A rich man takes seven of his staff to Boulogne for 24 hours and thus gets seven multiplied by £75, minus the expense of 24 hours at Boulogne.

The remainder, say £500, is credited to him by an agent at Boulogne.

A milder method is to drive to the Riviera by car and send the chauffeur back third class and keep the change of his £75 basic ration.

A free holiday

ANOTHER way, but only good if you have your own villa, is to invite poor relations or friends for a free holiday on the understanding that they bring their precious £75 of travellers' cheques with them and leave them behind.

At least, however, the British visitors to Monte Carlo know that they are safe in the Casino.

If any Scotland Yard detective tries to enter it, he will be refused admittance to the gaming rooms, which are under the sole control of the Commissaire Speciale of the Casino." I was told today by the administration.

Inspector Tarr has not been here unless he used a false name, a false passport and a false nose.

"Had he been here at 6 o'clock the other evening he would have seen two visitors break the roulette table 10 times in two hours and win 8,000 francs.

"Could the good Inspector object? And what could he prove?"

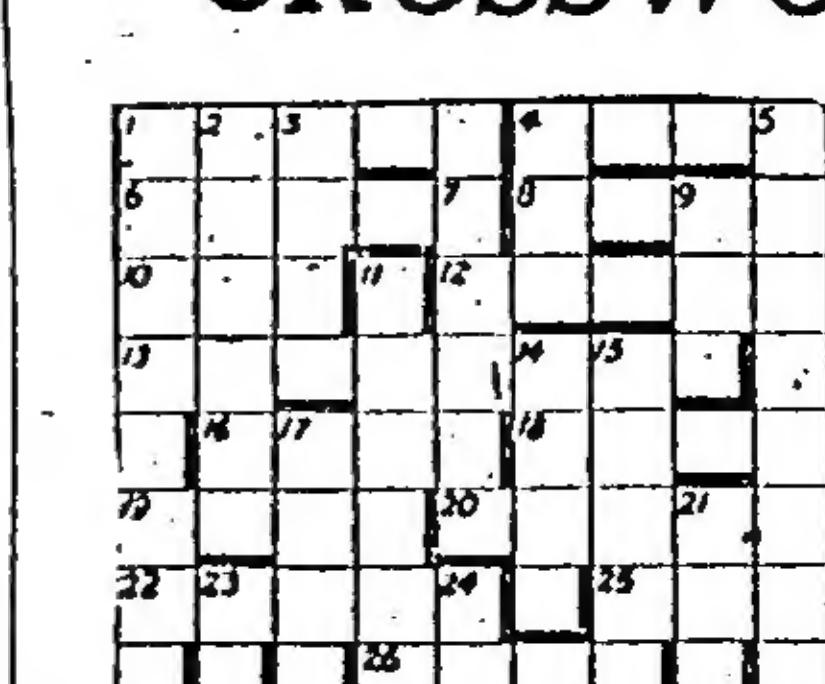
Follow me

AT Nice and Cannes and other resorts in France matters are different. I was given an eyewitness account of a Scotland Yard man who was behind an English gambler who was betting heavily.

When the latter had finished the inspector touched him on the shoulder and said: "Follow me."

He then told the Englishman that he would be well advised to return to England within 24 hours.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



Across:

1. Down. 14. In Kingdom. (10)

2. He regularly produces Charivari. (10)

3. Inflame. (6)

4. Inflame. (6)

5. Inflame. (6)

6. Sound. (6)

7. Sound. (6)

8. Sound. (6)

9. Sound. (6)

10. Sound. (6)

11. Sound. (6)

12. Sound. (6)

13. Sound. (6)

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32. Sound. (6)

33. Sound. (6)

34. Sound. (6)

35. Sound. (6)

Women

This Space Every Day

BEAUTY ARTS

By LOIS LEEDS



Skin Care is rewarded by a clean, clear skin and a prettier YOU!

BASIC SKIN CARE

Cleaning is the basic thing if you are trying to clean your skin, to soften it, to give it the clean, fresh look which is so dear to your heart. Cleansing cream does give your skin a clarified look, a smoother texture. For the dry, sensitive skin which is lined and wrinkled, I unhesitatingly say, use cleansing cream, either the liquefying type of the soft, emulsified, whipped-cream type.

The liquefying cleansing creams are poured onto hands in a liquid state. This liquid solidifies, then melts again from the warmth of your skin. This type of cream really penetrates and dissolves dirt and accumulated secretions in the pores. You apply it to the skin on a pad of cotton which has been dipped in cold water, then pressed out. Apply about a half-teaspoonful of cream to your little cotton pad. Cleanse with upward strokes, starting on the neck. If you prefer the fluffy, soft, "whipped-cream" type, apply it to your skin with the finger tips. Leave on a few minutes for penetration, then remove with cosmetic tissues.

Here is a very important point to remember. Whatever type of cleansing cream you use you must also have a skin toning lotion to freshen your skin, tighten and stimulate circulation. These toning lotions also gently bleach the skin. You will find them in different colours: Green, Violet or Water-White, but all are created for the same purpose. They are also cooling and aid in clearing the skin, besides being mildly astringent. I suggest that you purchase your cleansing cream and toning lotion from the same cosmetic line as they are created to work together.

5-Minute Makeup by GABRIELLE



White dresses, white hats, white accessories, are creating excitement in the fashion world. And white calls for brilliant lips, but deeper powder shades than you have worn in a long time!

SIDE GLANCES

By Galbraith



"I'm just taking a few ideas from Shakespeare for my English essay—it's like Robin Hood, stealing from the rich to help the poor!"

NEW AMERICAN DEVICE WILL X-RAY DIAMONDS

Research scientists in New York are rushing to complete an X-ray type device that will "fingerprint" diamonds and other precious gems, and make jewel robbery a profitless crime.

THE ONE THAT GOT AWAY

Shanghai, May 15. Mayor K. C. Wu, who is busily trying to corral demonstrating students, missed a man calling at his office who left a card bearing this title:

"World Leader and concurrently Commander-in-Chief of the world's naval, land and air forces; god! I am flags of all nations, flags of all armed forces in the world, national flag, party flag and school flag of the Whampoa Military Academy; Inventor of rail Communications and electric lights in prelate; graduate of the Infantry course of the 15th commencement of the Central Military Academy."

Also printed on the card was: "Introduced by Dr Sun Yat-sen, Madame Sun Yat-sen, President Roosevelt, President Lin Sen and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek."

The man's name was Wang Ching-kang, or Custodian of the Yellow Gold.—United Press.

U.S. fighter — British jet engine

A new jet fighter being built for the United States navy is to have a British engine.

The airplane, designed by the Grumman Aircraft Corporation, will be fitted with a Rolls-Royce Nene turbojet motor—an result of successful tests carried out by both U.S. air forces.

So far the new aircraft is for experimental purposes only. But the U.S. Navy Department's decision even to experiment with a British-engined airplane is an acknowledgement of the lead Britain has over America in jet propulsion development.

It may lead to American fighter forces being equipped with jet-engines of British design.

Big dollar payments

If any large-scale production of American airplanes powered by Rolls-Royce jet engines does result from the recent tests and the building of the Grumman experimental fighter, it is unlikely that the engines will be made in Britain.

Rolls-Royce have already sold the rights of the Nene in America to the Taylor Turbine Corporation, and the engines would undoubtedly be made in an American engine plant. But Britain would get big sums in dollars in royalties.

LIVERPOOL DOCKS TO HAVE RADAR

Liverpool is to be the first port in the world to use radar. And its installation will be the world's biggest. When it is in operation, in a year or so from now, the harbour-master will be able to see at a glance the exact position of all ships in Liverpool Bay within a distance of 20 miles, even in fog or darkness.

Alderman Charles McVey, Chairman of Liverpool's Docks and Quays Committee, has just announced that the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board have signed a contract for the radar installation with the Sperry Gyroscope Co. of Brentford, Middlesex. Initial cost it is understood, is £30,000.

"Liverpool has every reason to show about this. It is something nobody else—not even the Americans—has tackled yet," a radar expert said.

80ft. Tower

Mounted on top of an 80-foot steel tower, the rotating scanner, weighing two tons, will bring into the control room pictures from which the harbour authorities will be able to plot accurately the progress of all vessels.

"The installation should allow the port to keep open under weather conditions which today would cause a complete stoppage," the expert continued.

Sir Robert Watson-Watt, famous radar pioneer, was among the technical advisers to the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board.

With the radar pictures in front of him the harbour-master will be able to pass on to ships in the Mersey the exact state of the river channels.

PRE-FABRICATED CHURCH

Now it's pre-fabricated churches.

An all-aluminium pre-fabricated church, believed to be the first of its kind, is being built by the Apostolic Church in Louisville, Kentucky.

Elder Claude Griffin, pastor of the Negro church, said the church was a gift from an aluminium manufacturer.

Members of the church are financing the labour cost and doing much of the setting up themselves.

DUMB-BELLS

REVISITED U.S. Patent Office



Deserters Menacing Europe

Because no declaration of British Government policy towards them has been made, the hard core of the 4,500 British deserters in Europe is turning steadily to crime for a living and presenting a growing menace to French, Belgian, Dutch and Italian society.

More than 1,000 of these deserters are hiding in the Paris area alone, and although only a handful of them—men with pure gangster temperament—are operating in a big way, the numbers involved in petty racketeers and commercialized vice is giving growing concern to the authorities.

The War Office has not made clear whether the amnesty offered to deserters in hiding in England applies to those on the Continent, and it is the uncertainty of what will happen to them if they give themselves up that keeps these men at large in Europe.

Amassed Funds

Some of these men have been roaming Europe since the early days of the fighting in Italy. They have amassed considerable funds and are key figures in big black market, vice, and robbery gangs.

Others who, during their service abroad, fell in love with French, Italian, Dutch and Belgian women are now living with these women and becoming absorbed in Continental society.

In Paris especially, where there has always been a big cosmopolitan element, these men find little difficulty in concealing themselves.

Two members of the French board appointed to dispose of the surplus to needy civilians have resigned, and the rest threaten to do so unless the degradations of crooks can be controlled.

and will use his 50-foot pearl lugger, the Phantom, as a base of operations.

The mangrove swamps surrounding Darwin and the inlets of the nearby coast are again harbouring huge crocodiles. One surfaced at Fanny Bay near a small sailboat occupied by William McNab, 14. The boy reported the crocodile charged his small boat, rocked it with its tail and seemed to be trying to capsize it. Young McNab drove it off after striking it repeatedly with an oar.—United Press.

HUNTING CROCODILES FOR PROFIT

Berkeley Cook, ex-RAF officer, is preparing an expedition to hunt crocodiles commercially. He has found that they are returning large numbers to their old haunts in Australia's northern Queensland and in New Guinea, after having been driven off by Australian and American troops during the war.

Cook, 40-year-old resident of Neutral Bay, Sydney, reported he had been offered an average of US \$6.50 a skin by a Sydney leather firm. During wartime little crocodile hunting was done, and prices of skins skyrocketed.

Cook plans to do a bit of trading in the New Guinea coastal islands,

Lancashire Newsletter:

THEY ARE BELIEVED TO HOLD LONGEVITY RECORD

— By A. C. STOREY —

Lancashire spinners and twiners hold what is believed to be a world record for longevity. Nineteen members of the Amalgamated Association of Operative Cotton Spinners and Twisters, who are drawing 5s a week from the Union's pension fund, average 88 years of age and have been retired an average of 22 years each.

Nine are more than 90 years old, the "father" being 95-year-old Levi Wolstencroft, of Hollinwood, who stopped work in the Lime Spinning Co., Oldham, in 1922. Even Levi was junior compared with William Brown, of Bolton, who, had he survived the severity of the winter, would have been 104 this year. He worked at the Gilnow Mill, Bolton, and retired in 1919.

Lancashire men are of tough stock and all these men started as half-timers, some of them at the age of nine years.

On the same organ in St. Luke's Church, Cheadle, Manchester, on which Mendelssohn played 100 years ago, a recital of his works has just been given in celebration of the centenary. The organ, built in 1840 in the church, is the finest in the city, so when the great composer came to Manchester to conduct his "Elijah" at the Free Trade Hall, he was taken to see it. It was then that he played for one and a half hours.

The centenary recital of Mendelssohn's work was given by Mr Harold Dawson, organist to Manchester University, and a former organist and choirmaster of St. Luke's.

There has been a record entry of juveniles in northwest area coal mines on the first week of the raising of the school leaving age, and commenting on this a Coal Board official said: "Youngsters realize that no other industry offers such good wages and prospects."

Mancunians who remember the blitzed corner of Lower Mosley Street and Oxford Street, opposite the Cenotaph, where stood the old

Princes Theatre, will be interested to know that it is now partially occupied by an Airways Terminal as a feeder for Ringway airport. Here are accommodated the staffs of the British European Airways, Air France, and K.L.M., and here the bulk of travel formalities are conducted before passengers leave by special coaches for the airport.

Requisitioned during the war, and later by the Ministry of Supply, the Crescent pinny fields, Salford, released in January last, hope to be themselves again under grass by the autumn. It is hoped that the concrete roads built across them will be ripped out and seed sown before the end of summer, though it is unlikely that cricket pitches will be marked out this reason.

When Southport Corporation takes over the local fire brigade probably next April it will acquire one of the finest fire-fighting units in the north. This is the opinion of Mr. H. Blackledge, Fire Force Commander of Area 29, which includes Southport, North-West Lancashire and the Lake District.

He hopes firewomen will be retained in the post-war brigades for control-room work. "They are superior to men for this kind of duty for they never seem to get flustered", he said. "In pre-war days I was one of those who opposed the suggestion that they should be allowed to join the brigades, now I believe they are indispensable in the control-room."

Two men who have made valuable contributions to the educational and artistic life of Nelson, Mr. Joseph R. Shen, Principal of the Art School, and Mr. Edgar Lee, assistant master (art) at the Grammar School, are due to retire this year. Both are associates of the Royal College of Art.

SPECIAL TIMES

QUEEN'S

At 2.30, 5.00, 7.15 & 9.20 P.M.

A MIRACLE OF MOTION PICTURE ACHIEVEMENT!

WINNER OF

5

ACADEMY AWARDS

Including "Best Actress of the Year" to JENNIFER JONES



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BETWEEN 11.00 A.M. AND 6.00 P.M. DAILY

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.15, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



2 years on the stage—2,000 laughs on the screen!



Directed by WILLIAM KITCHENER • Screen Play by JAMES L. and Philip D. GREEN • A Warner Bros.-First National Picture

CHARLES COBURN • PETER LORE • BRENDA MARSHALL • Directed by EDMUND GOULDING

Screen Play by Anthony Shaffer • From the Novel by George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart • Directed by Sam Wood

NEXT CHANCE



Directed by WILLIAM KITCHENER • Screen Play by JAMES L. and Philip D. GREEN • A Warner Bros.-First National Picture



OPENING MONDAY, 19TH MAY 1947
AT 8.30 P.M.

BOOKING HOURS: 12.00 m.—2 p.m. & 5 p.m.—7.30 p.m.

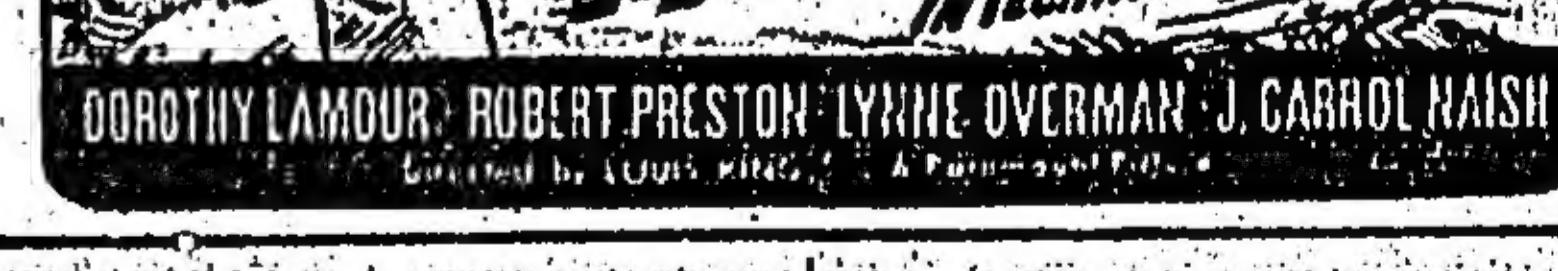
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BEST SOUND COMFORTABLE SEATS

SHOWING TO-DAY — 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 p.m.

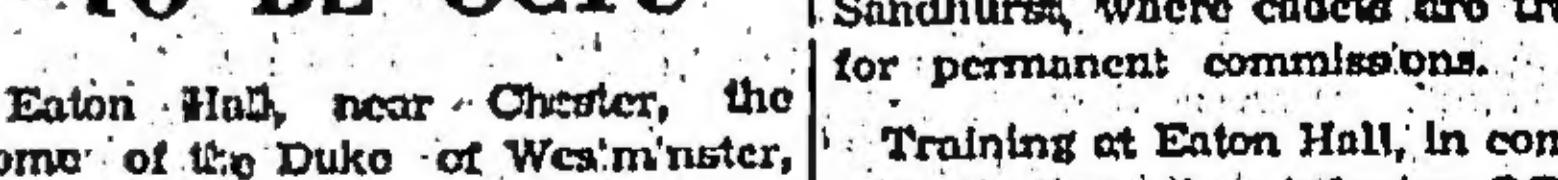
THE MOST THRILLING SPECTACLE EVER FILMED!



DOROTHY LAMOUR • ROBERT PRESTON • LYNN OVERMAN • J. CARROLL NAISH

Directed by LOUIS KING • A Warner Bros.-First National Picture

A TORNADO OF TROPIC LOVE!



Produced by DONALD RUDD

DUKE'S HOUSE TO BE OCTU

Eaton Hall, near Chester, the home of the Duke of Westminster, is being leased to the War Office for use as an Officer Cadet Training Unit.

The house and extensive grounds were used during the war to train

naval cadets and have ample facilities for training officers. The new OCTU will compare favourably with Sandhurst, where cadets are trained for permanent commissions.

Training at Eaton Hall, in common with that at other Infantry OCTUs, will last 17 weeks and in addition to the normal military subjects will include technique of instruction, citizenship, current affairs, games and leadership.

DE GAULLE CALLS FOR FRENCH FEDERATION

General Charles de Gaulle today demanded that France reassess her authority and power throughout the French Empire, and warned that loss of her colonial possessions might mean the end of her own independence.

Addressing a vast crowd of his supporters in the Bordeaux public square, France's wartime resistance leader called for the creation of a Federal French Union, headed by the French Chief of State, with strong executive powers and responsibilities.

General de Gaulle's speech—the latest in his six-week-old campaign to launch the "Union of the French People"—was delivered at a ceremony honouring the late Felix Eboué, first negro Governor of a French colony.

General de Gaulle wore a light khaki uniform without rank badges or decorations.

Demanding that France reassess her authority in an empire rocked

by revolts in Indo-China and Madagascar and by independence movements throughout North Africa, General de Gaulle declared:

"The French Union must be French, which means that France's authority—my authority—must be clearly exercised on the spot, and its duties, its rights, its responsibilities must remain unquestioned in the sphere of public order, national defence, foreign policy and common economy."

"Evolution of the French Union consists of linking France and her overseas territories in a régime of progressive association. It therefore demands in France itself the existence of a strong state, to which the whole Union should be strongly linked."

"A strong state—I understand by that just as others, for example, in Moscow and Washington, do—a state at whose head there should be no confusion of powers, to hamper exercise or dilute the responsibility of anyone, so that at all points on earth which depend on us, those who have the honour and duty of acting

in France's name should do so without being subjected to any influences other than their duty."

"For us in the world as it is today and will be," the General concluded, "to lose the French Union would be a humiliation which could even cost us our independence."

An estimated crowd of 50,000 to 60,000 heard General de Gaulle speak.

There were shouts of "De Gaulle to Power" when he paused to drink a glass of water, and he was applauded for five minutes at the end of his speech.

As he left after leading the crowd in singing the Marseillaise, the police had to protect him from the thousands who milled around trying to shake his hand.

General De Gaulle outlined a two-point plan for organising the French Union on a Federal basis:

Firstly, renewal of treaty relations between France and autonomous states within the Union, like Viet Nam, Cambodia, Cochinchina, Morocco and Tunisia, to enable France to contribute toward their development.

Secondly, establishment of separate individual statutes for other territories of the French Union to enable both the native and French populations to have a voice in their government.—Associated Press.

General de Gaulle called for the creation of some form of Federal parliament for the French Union as a whole, to take the place of the present system under which the various colonies are represented in the National Assembly at Paris. Without such a parliament, he said, the French Union could not live.

This speech was the first in which General de Gaulle defined in detail his French Union programme, and it was devoted to this subject alone.

After driving through flag-decked streets lined with dense throngs, General de Gaulle first laid a wreath at the city's war memorial and then unveiled a memorial plaque to Eboué. War veterans with massed tricolour flags were drawn up in the square for the ceremonies.

The police had taken elaborate precautions to prevent possible disturbances, but there were no counter-demonstrations.

Following the unveiling ceremony at the Place St Pierre, General de Gaulle and his entourage drove to the larger Place des Quinconces, where the General spoke. Official guests included the United States and British consuls in Bordeaux.—United Press.

VICEROY CALLED TO LONDON

(Continued from Page 1)

Officials said the British Government still adhered to the view that the Cabinet Mission's proposals were the only practical solution for the transference of power to Indian hands and if the Indians wanted any other constitutional plan must be their sole responsibility after the British have transferred power, according to the Cabinet Mission's plan.

Lord Mountbatten was expected to arrive in London this weekend. Lord Ismay is remaining in London and will probably return to New Delhi with the Viceroy in about ten days, during which time Bombay's Governor, Sir John Colville, will be Acting Viceroy.—United Press.

Only two hours after its formal appointment, the 11-member fact-finding commission was called to its first meeting. The delegates who had taken part in the Assembly session represented the chosen states in a closed discussion to discuss preliminary details.

At the same time the United Nations Secretary-General, Dr Trygve Lie, despatched a telegram to the countries involved, asking them to appoint their delegates to the commission without delay.

13 Abstentions

The composition of the fact-finding committee on Palestine was adopted by 40 votes with 13 abstentions—Afghanistan, Czechoslovakia, Egypt, Iraq, the Lebanon, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, the Ukraine, Byelorussia, Soviet Russia and Yugoslavia.

The terms of reference were adopted by the Political Committee last Tuesday when it was also decided that the fact-finding committee should be composed of 11 medium-sized and small powers—Canada, Czechoslovakia, Guatemala, Persia, the Netherlands, Peru, Sweden, Uruguay, Yugoslavia, Australia and India. They provided

ZONAL FUSION OPERATION

London, May 16. The Foreign Secretary, Mr Ernest Bevin, announced in the House of Commons today that British and American representatives in Germany had reached an agreement that would "enable operation of our fusion arrangement to function successfully."—United Press.

MORE RIOTING IN INDIA

New Delhi, May 16. Press reports from Lahore said to day that communal rioting spread to more areas in the province bringing the total of fatalities to 10.

New riots occurred at Mochi Gate, which separates Lahore's old city from the modern section.—United Press.

Bordeaux, May 15.

General Charles de Gaulle today demanded that France reassess her authority and power throughout the French Empire, and warned that loss of her colonial possessions might mean the end of her own independence.

HE WAS SCARED TO DEATH

Coolumbra, May 15. A cart horse which saw an elephant for the first time in this country town in south-eastern New South Wales, Australia, dropped dead in the main street.

The horse, tethered to a post, shuddered and collapsed as the first elephant in a circus parade passed by.

Later motorists and motorcyclists were sent out by Secretary Ted Williams of the local Diggers' Race Club to warn horse trainers of the elephant danger.—Associated Press.

REVIVAL OF PEACE TALKS DEMANDED

Nanking, May 16. Twenty members urged the Legislative Yuan today to try to revive the peace talks with the Chinese Communists on the ground that economic conditions are growing worse daily.

They suggested that the State Council should attempt to negotiate with the warring Communists, pointing out the situation caused by several thousand students who demonstrated and shouted "Bombs or Food."

It is generally doubted here that the appeal to seek an end to the civil war will produce any result, since neither side has shown any indication of modifying the conditions which led to a stalemate at the last conference.—Associated Press.

ACQUITTED ON DAMAGE CHARGE

Berlin, May 15. Gunner L. F. Ewins of the Royal Artillery, attached to the British garrison in Berlin, was acquitted by a Berlin court martial this evening of the charge of damaging a printing of King George VI.

He was alleged to have jumped on the picture at a dance in a Berlin service canteen on the night of February 6, and to have torn the canvas with his hands.

The picture, a yard square of painting of the King in a Field Marshal's uniform and valued at £200, was earlier produced in court. It showed a split in the canvas nearly a foot long.

Ewins, in an alleged statement after his arrest, said that he took a bottle of German liquor with him to the dance and afterwards did not remember what happened.—Reuter.

Grain Allocation For China

Washington, May 15. Indo-chinese sources said the International Emergency Food Council allocated 30,000 tons of grain cereals to China for the third quarter of 1947. They said this included 21,000 tons of wheat and rye and 9,000 tons of coarse grain.

This is separate from China's rice allocation, for the year, of 280,000 tons. It was understood the Chinese intended, strenuously, to protest the meager grain cereals allocation.—United Press.

Change In Policy?

New York, May 15. Time Magazine today said, "The State Department is getting ready to reverse policy in China and take the government of Chiang Kai-shek back into its good graces, China is expected to ask for US\$1,000,000."—United Press.

Up-To-The-Minute International Sports News:

INDIAN DAVIS CUPPERS LOSE

Paris, May 15.

India finished in the unhappy position of being two rubbers down with three to play at the end of the first day's play in the second round of the Davis Cup against France, which began on the centre clay tennis court of the Roland Garros Stadium here today before a capacity crowd.

Sumant Misra, the Indian champion, was beaten by the French No. 2, Bernard Destremmeau, 6-0, 6-3, 6-2, while Ghans Mohammed bowed to Marcel Bernard, the French champion, 6-3, 6-2, 6-0.

The third match of the series—doubles between Bernard and Pierre Polizzi (France), and Misra and Jimmy Mohota (India)—will be played on Saturday.

Misra was the better of the Indian pair today, for at least he attempted to force the play, but his game fell apart time and again when he had Destremmeau on the run.

Afterwards Misra said: "I was off colour and unable to do anything right. Too many errors and not being able to find my length proved my downfall."

EFFECT OF WEATHER

It was a dull, cold day and this, too, probably had a lot to do with the Indians' poor performances.

Destremmeau commented: "The Indians were visibly off their game."

Jean Borotra, one of the famous French tennis Musketeers in the thirties, said: "The Indian players obviously need more practice to get accustomed to our courts, but unfortunately they will not be able to stay long enough. If they

could, they certainly would be dangerous opponents."

Marcel Bernard was not up to his best form, but he completely outclassed Ghans Mohammed and won as he pleased. The Indian made a fight of it in the first set, winning the first, seventh and eighth games, but like Misra he became erratic, particularly under pressure.

Afterwards, Mohammed said:

"Frankly speaking, Bernard was too good for me. I was feeling fit and felt at home on the court, but as I said before, he was too good for me."

YUGO-SLAVIA LEADS

In another second round Davis Cup match, played at Dublin, Yugoslavia led Ireland by two rubbers to nil at the end of the first day's play.

Yugoslavia was the better of the Indian pair today, for at least he attempted to force the play, but his game fell apart time and again when he had Destremmeau on the run.

Afterwards Misra said: "I was off colour and unable to do anything right. Too many errors and not being able to find my length proved my downfall."

WALKER CUP FORM

St Andrews, May 15.

R. D. Chapman today displayed the form which won him the national amateur championship, with a sparkling three under par, 70, over the tricky St Andrews' layout, indicating he was in top shape for

tomorrow's opening round of the 11th Walker Cup renewal.

It was Chapman's second round since recovering from influenza and he could do nothing wrong. His drives split the middle of narrow fairways and his chipping and putting were virtually flawless.

Britain's Joe Carr, long-hitting

Irish Open champion, also posted 70 after missing a 10-foot putt on the 18th green, a putt which, had it gone down, would have matched St Andrews' course record of 69.

Most of the American team took advantage of the first good golf day to play 30 holes. The warm sun dried soggy fairways, leaving the course in excellent condition for matches tomorrow.

In the first Walker Cup competition since 1938, two foursome matches will be played tomorrow.

NO PREDICTIONS

The American non-playing captain, Francis Oulmet, refused to make any predictions beyond saying his team was in excellent shape physically and mentally.

"There is something about American athletics that makes them superhuman powers when the bell rings," Oulmet said.

The American captain said he did not underestimate the British team, which experts regarded as better than the 1938 team which won the Walker Cup for the first time in ten matches.

Chapman played another 18 this afternoon and slipped to 76 along with Ted Bishop, Frank Stranahan, finished with 76; although he was outdriving anyone here. His short game deserted him and his puts refused to drop. George Hamer and Bob Sweeney, reserved, carded 78 apiece.—United Press.

Bevin Reviews The European Situation

(Continued from Page 1)

Western powers this was vital and important.

Unfortunately, the Soviet delegation were not willing to accept the American proposal unless a number of matters not directly related to it were added.

"I felt that here was the United States responding to a suggestion which had been urged all over the world that the East and West should come together and that they were actually designing and planning a great bridge between two views and to make harmony where before there had been discord.

"Even if this American proposal did not cover all that was required for the very establishment of this link would alter the course of world affairs. I hope and trust that on reflection all of us will be able to strive between now and November to create an atmosphere that a beginning can be made with a treaty of this character. If we do not grasp it now the chance may never come again.

Fortunately, the Secretary of State, General Marshall, made it clear that the offer had not been withdrawn. I trust that wiser counsels will prevail and an attempt will be made in the manner I have indicated."

UNTEENABLE CLAIM

Referring to the Ruhr, Mr Bevin said that he regarded the claim that the Ruhr should be put under four-power control as untenable "so long as there is no clear and general economic unity in Germany. When such unity has been achieved, we will be willing that the production and allocation of the resources of the Ruhr, in common with the production and allocation of the resources of the Potsdam that the final limitations to the western frontier of Poland would await the final peace treaty."

Mr Bevin said that he had an open mind on the matter of frontier, but Britain accepted the view that Poland must be compensated for what was taken away by Soviet Russia in the east.

Britain supported the French claim to the Sanc of the 1919 peace settlement.

There were claims from Luxembourg, Holland and Czechoslovakia, as well as a very small claim from Belgium, which amounted to straightening out of the front.

FUSION AGREEMENT

After reviewing other points of the German peace treaty discussed at Moscow, Mr Bevin said that the failure of the Potsdam Agreement to function as it was intended caused Britain and the United States to enter into a fusion agreement of their two zones. This must be treated as an economic operation in the interest not only of Germany, but of France and the liberated territories—Europe as a whole.

The restoration of the economy of Germany, of France and other liberated countries depended on coal, but they could not get coal, steel or other production unless workers were fed. "Unfortunately there is and there will be for the next few months a serious shortage of food," Mr Bevin said. "When once this critical period is surmounted—and prospects of imports of grain for May and June are much better than for some months past—I believe there is hope of better food rations for Germany. More food, more production, economic recovery—that is the cycle. But it will not be achieved without the will on the part of the Germans themselves to face the difficulties and to contribute to their own recovery."

Reporting on the fusion negotiations between the British and American representatives in Berlin, Mr. Bevin disclosed that an agreement had been reached that the decisions of bi-zonal agencies should have a binding effect on those to whom they were issued. Laender administrations were responsible for implementing the instructions of the bi-zonal agencies. Heavy

NOTICE

CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN & MORTGAGE CO. LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

NOTICE is hereby given that the Forty-sixth Annual General Meeting of Shareholders will be held in the Jacobean Room, Hong Kong Hotel, Pedder Street, Hong Kong, on Saturday, 31st May, 1947, at Noon for the following purposes:—namely, to consider the Annual Statement of Accounts and the Balance Sheet and the Reports of the Directors and Auditors thereon; to elect Directors and Auditors in the place of those retiring, and to declare a Dividend and Bonus, to appropriate the Balance of the Profit and Loss Account as recommended by the Directors, and to transact any other ordinary business of the Company.

And Notice is also given that the Share Transfer Register will be closed from 20th, May, 1947 to 31st May, 1947, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
A. D. Learmonth,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1947.

NOTICE</h3